Prep 2 Grammar
مذكرة القواعد للصف الثاني الإعدادي

Unit 1: Gen Alpha

The Present Continuous Tense
زمن المضارع المستمر

1 What Is the Present Continuous?

ما المضارع المستمر؟

We use the present continuous to talk about actions happening now or around the present time.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث الآن أو حول الوقت الحالي.

2 Form

التكوين

Subject + am / is / are + verb-ing

	Subject	Helping verb	Example
	I	am	I am reading.
	He / She / It	is	She is studying.
	You / We / They	are	They are playing.

3 Uses

الاستخدامات

Actions happening now
أحداث تحدث الآن

- The baby is sleeping now.
- Look! The birds are flying in the sky.

انظر! الطيور تطير في السماء.

Temporary actions
أحداث مؤقتة

- We are studying English this week.

نحن ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية هذا الأسبوع.

Future arrangements
ترتيبات مستقبلية

- I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow at 9 p.m.

سأسافر إلى الأقصر غدا في الساعة التاسعة مساء.

4 Time Expressions

الكلمات الدالة

now – right now – at the moment – today – this week – Look! – Listen!

ومع الترتيبات المستقبلية:

tomorrow – tonight – next Monday – next week

Remember

تذكر

وجود كلمة مستقبلية لا يكفي وحده لاستخدام المضارع المستمر؛
يجب أن يكون الحدث مرتبا ومؤكدا مسبقا.

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Unit 1: Gen Alpha

The Present Continuous Tense
زمن المضارع المستمر

1 Forming the -ing Form / قواعد إضافة

a Most Verbs
معظم الأفعال

add ing directly

- read → reading
- play → playing
- study → studying
- visit → visiting

b Verbs Ending in Silent e
الأفعال المنتهية بحرف e غير منطوق

drop e, then add ing

- write → writing
- make → making
- use → using
- come → coming

c Short Verbs Ending in Consonant-Vowel-Consonant
الأفعال القصيرة المنتهية ساكن-متحرك-ساكن

double the last letter, then add ing

- sit → sitting
- run → running
- swim → swimming
- stop → stopping

We usually do not double w, x, y
لا نضاعف عادة الحروف w, x, y

- snow → snowing
- fix → fixing
- play → playing

d Verbs Ending in ie
الأفعال المنتهية بـie

change ie to y, then add ing

- lie → lying
- die → dying

2 Negative / النفي

Subject + am / is / are + not + verb-ing

- I am not watching TV. أنا لا أشاهد التلفاز.
- He is not sleeping. هو لا ينام
- They are not playing. هم لا يلعبون

3 Short Forms / الاختصارات

- is not = isn't
- are not = aren't

We do not usually use amn't.
لا نستخدم amn't عادة.

4 Complete using the present continuous form. (SB) أكمل باستخدام صيغة المضارع المستمر

1. He ..... (write) his posts in English now.
2. Now, they ..... (do) a new project on how to use the internet safely.
3. Look! Many children ..... (read) in the library.
4. Nader ..... (volunteer) to help his classmates today.
5. The ship ..... (sail) on Monday next week. It is arranged.

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The Present Continuous Tense
زمن المضارع المستمر

1 Questions in the Present Continuous
السؤال في المضارع المستمر

a Yes / No Questions
أسئلة نعم أو لا

Am / Is / Are + subject + verb-ing?

- Are you studying now?
- Is Ahmed watching TV?
- Are they playing football?

b Short Answers
الإجابات القصيرة

- Are you studying?
  Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- Is she sleeping?
  Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
- Are they working?
  Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

c Wh-Questions
أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام

Question word + am / is / are + subject + verb-ing?

- What are you doing?
- Where is Ali going?
- Why are they laughing?
- When are you travelling?

2 Present Continuous for Future Arrangements
المضارع المستمر للترتيبات المستقبلية

We use the present continuous for future actions that are arranged and confirmed.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أفعال مستقبلية تم ترتيبها والتأكيد عليها.

Subject + am / is / are + verb-ing + future time

- He is playing football next Friday.
- We are meeting our teacher tomorrow.
- I am visiting my grandma next Monday.

3 Write correct sentences. (SB)
اكتب جملاً صحيحة

1	They / go / to school / now	.....
2	I / not / watch / TV / at the moment	.....
3	He / play / football / next Friday	.....
4	We / study / English / this week	.....
5	you / eat / breakfast / now?	.....

In Yes/No questions, begin with am / is / are.
In Wh-questions, begin with the question word, then am / is / are.

في أسئلة نعم أو لا نبدأ بـ am / is / are، وفي أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام نبدأ بأداة الاستفهام ثم am / is / are.

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Unit 1 Practice
تدريبات الوحدة الأولى

A Find and correct the mistake. (SB)
اكتشف الخطأ وصححه.

1. He plays online games next week. .....
2. Rahma eats apples at the moment. .....
3. Ali doesn't visit his cousins at this moment. .....
4. Listen! The children sing in their room. .....

B Choose the correct answer. (SB)
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. Heba (uses – is using) social media now.
2. Right now, Ahmed (watches – is watching) short videos.
3. Look! They (share – are sharing) memes with their friends.
4. I (do – am doing) my homework online at the moment.
5. I (visit – am visiting) my grandma next Monday.

C Choose the correct answer.
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. Listen! Someone ..... at the door.
   a. knocks b. is knocking c. knocked d. knock
2. We ..... a science project this week.
   a. do b. are doing c. did d. does
3. Salma ..... her aunt tomorrow. Everything is arranged.
   a. visits b. visited c. is visiting d. visit
4. ..... your brother sleeping now?
   a. Do b. Does c. Is d. Are
5. They aren't ..... TV at the moment.
   a. watch b. watches c. watched d. watching

Exam Tip
نصيحة للامتحان

ابحث أولا عن الكلمات الدالة، ثم اختر am / is / are حسب الفاعل، وبعدها تأكد من إضافة ing– إلى الفعل بطريقة صحيحة.

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Unit 2: My Digital Footprint

The Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

1 Active Voice

المبني للمعلوم

In the active voice, the focus is on the person or thing doing the action.

في المبني للمعلوم، يكون التركيز على الشخص أو الشيء الذي يقوم بالفعل.

People create a digital trail.

- People = subject / الفاعل
- create = verb / الفعل
- a digital trail = object / المفعول به

2 Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

In the passive voice, the focus is on the action or the thing that receives the action, not the doer.

في المبني للمجهول، يكون التركيز على الفعل أو الشيء الذي يتلقى الفعل، وليس على من قام بالفعل.

A digital trail is created by people.
يتم إنشاء أثر رقمي بواسطة الناس.

3 Present Simple Passive

المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

Subject + am / is / are + past participle

يصبح المفعول به في الجملة المعلومة فاعلاً في الجملة المجهولة.

4 Examples

أمثلة

People share photos online.	→	Photos are shared online.
Teachers explain the rules.	→	The rules are explained by teachers.

5 Steps

خطوات التحويل

1. Start with the object. ..... نبدأ بالمفعول به.
2. Choose am / is / are according to the new subject. ..... نختار am / is / are حسب الاسم الجديد.
3. Change the verb into the past participle (P.P.). ..... نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.
4. We can add by + the doer when it is important. ..... يمكن إضافة by + الفاعل عندما يكون ذكره مهماً.

6 Remember

تذكر

- Singular nouns take is. ..... الاسم المفرد يأخذ is.
- Plural nouns take are. ..... الاسم الجمع يأخذ are.
- I takes am. ..... الضمير I يأخذ am.
- Use the past participle after am / is / are. ..... يجب استخدام التصريف الثالث بعد am / is / are.

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Unit 2: My Digital Footprint

Present Simple Passive Forms

صور المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

1 Affirmative الاثبات

Subject + am / is / are + P.P.

- The password is changed regularly.
- Emails are sent every day.
- Personal information is protected.

2 Negative النفى

Subject + am / is / are + not + P.P.

- Personal information is not shared.
- Weak passwords are not used.
- The photos aren't uploaded.

3 Questions الأسئلة

Am / Is / Are + subject + P.P.?

- Is the password changed regularly?
- Are emails sent every day?
- Is breakfast prepared every morning?

4 Common Past Participles تصريفات ثالثة شائعة

Base Verb	Past Participle	Base Verb	Past Participle
create	created	limit	limited
upload	uploaded	share	shared
explain	explained	send	sent
use	used	keep	kept
protect	protected	choose	chosen
follow	followed	build	built
change	changed	cut	cut
design	designed	prepare	prepared

5 Change into the passive. (SB) حوّل إلى المبني للمجهول

1. People upload videos on social media.
.....
2. Teachers explain the rules of behavior in the classroom.
.....
3. We use strong passwords to protect our data.
.....

In the passive voice, we focus on the action or the receiver of the action.
We use am / is / are + past participle.

في المبني للمجهول نركز على الفعل أو الشيء الذي وقع عليه الفعل،
ونستخدم am / is / are + التصريف الثالث.

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Unit 2: My Digital Footprint

Modal Passive with Should

المبني للمجهول مع should

1 Active Form / المبني للمعلوم

Subject + should + infinitive + object

Example: You should protect your privacy.

2 Passive Form / المبني للمجهول

Object + should + be + past participle

Example: Your privacy should be protected.

3 Affirmative / الإثبات

should be + P.P.

- Passwords should be changed regularly.
- School rules should be followed.
- Personal information should be protected.

4 Negative / النفي

should not be + P.P.

- Personal photos should not be shared without permission.
- Passwords should not be given to strangers.

5 Important / مهم

After should in the passive voice, we use:

should + be + P.P.

Wrong forms:

- ✗ should changed
- ✗ should be change
- ✗ should been changed

6 Change into the passive. (SB)

حوّل إلى المبني للمجهول

1. You should protect your privacy on the internet.

.....

2. Students should follow the school rules.

.....

7 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Passwords ..... by users often. a. should change b. should be changed c. are changing d. change

2. Important data ..... by the system every hour. a. is saved b. are saving c. be saved d. saves

3. Online profiles ..... carefully. a. should design b. are design c. should be designed d. designed

4. Personal photos ..... without permission. a. have not shared b. should not share c. should not be shared d. not shared

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Unit 2: My Digital Footprint

Passive Voice: Questions and Common Mistakes

السؤال والأخطاء الشائعة

1 Present Simple Passive Questions

السؤال في اللمبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

Am / Is / Are + subject + P.P.?

- **Is** the password changed regularly?
- **Are** emails sent every day?
- **Are** the rules explained clearly?

2 Modal Passive Questions

أسئلة المبني للمجهول مع should

Should + subject + be + P.P.?

- **Should** personal information be protected?
- **Should** photos be shared without permission?
- **Should** school rules be followed?

3 Questions with Question Words

أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام

Who? What? Where?

- **How** is personal information protected?
- **Where** are these products made?
- **When** are passwords changed?
- **Why** should screen time be limited?

4 Common Mistakes

أخطاء شائعة

Incorrect	Correct
X Emails sent every day.	✓ Emails are sent every day.
X Passwords should been chosen.	✓ Passwords should be chosen.
X These trees are cutting.	✓ These trees are cut.
X Screen time should limit.	✓ Screen time should be limited.

5 Find and correct the mistake. (SB)

اكتشف الخطأ وصححه

1. Emails sent to my friends every day. .....
2. Passwords should been chosen well. .....
3. These trees are cutting to build a new road. .....
4. Screen time should limit by teenagers. .....
5. Does breakfast prepared by your mom every morning? .....

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Unit 2: My Digital Footprint

Unit 2 Exam Practice

تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة الثانية

A Choose the correct answer. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Personal data ..... by strong passwords.
   a. protects b. is protected c. are protecting d. protected
2. Photos should not ..... without permission.
   a. share b. be shared c. shared d. be sharing
3. ..... emails sent every day?
   a. Do b. Does c. Is d. Are
4. The classroom rules ..... by the teacher.
   a. explain b. are explained c. explaining d. is explaining
5. A strong password should ..... regularly.
   a. change b. be changed c. changed d. is changed
6. Breakfast ..... by my mother every morning.
   a. prepares b. is prepared c. preparing d. are prepared

B Rewrite using the passive voice. أعد الكتابة باستخدام المبني للمجهول

1. People share millions of photos online. .....
2. Teachers explain online safety rules. .....
3. Students should protect their passwords. .....
4. We should not share personal information. .....

C Correct the underlined part. صحح الجزء الذي تحته خط

1. Personal information <u>should protected</u> online. .....
2. These messages <u>is</u> sent every morning. .....
3. <u>Does</u> the password changed regularly? .....
4. Strong passwords should <u>use</u> to protect online accounts. .....

Golden Rule / القاعدة الذهبية

First, identify the tense. Then choose the correct form of be. After that, use the past participle.

حدد الزمن أولاً، ثم اختر فعل **be** المناسب، وبعد ذلك استخدم التصريف الثالث.

Present Simple Passive: am / is / are + P.P.

Modal Passive: should + be + P.P.

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Prep 2 Grammar
مذكرة القواعد للصف الثاني الإعدادي

Unit 3: Facing Challenges

The Past Simple Tense
زمن الماضي البسيط

1 What Is the Past Simple? ما الماضي البسيط؟

We use the past simple to talk about actions that started and finished in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

- She **fell** during the race. / سقطت أثناء السباق
- They **played** football yesterday. / لعبوا كرة القدم أمس.

2 Affirmative الإثبات

Subject + past form

- I **visited** my uncle.
- They **played** football.
- She **fell** during the race.
- We **saw** our teacher.

3 Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

- Most verbs: add **–ed** → play–played, watch–watched, visit–visited.
- If the verb ends in **e**, add **d** only → live–lived, arrive–arrived.
- If it ends with **consonant + y**, change **y to ied** → study–studied, carry–carried.
- Some short verbs **double** the last letter → stop–stopped, plan–planned.

4 Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة

Base Form	Past Form	Base Form	Past Form
fall	fell	begin	began
see	saw	break	broke
eat	ate	have	had
ring	rang	leave	left
come	came	go	went

5 Negative النفي

Subject + did not + infinitive

- She **didn't fall**.
- They **didn't play** football.
- He **didn't go** to school.

6 Questions

Did + subject + infinitive?

- **Did** she finish the race?
- **Did** they play football?
- Where **did** he go?

After **did / didn't**, use the infinitive, not the past form.

بعد **didn't** و **did–** نستخدم المصدر، وليس الماضي.

Did she go? ✓
Did she went? ✗

7 Time Expressions الكلمات الدالة

yesterday – last night – last week – ago – in 2024 – last year

8 Quick Check تدريب سريع

1. They ..... (play) football yesterday.
2. Zein ..... (watch) a movie last night.
3. Salma ..... (go) to school early yesterday.
4. We didn't ..... (see) the accident.
5. ..... Ali visit his grandfather last Friday?

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11. The Past Continuous Tense
الماضي المستمر

1 Use الاستخدام

We use the past continuous for an action that was continuing at a specific time in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي.

- They **were studying** at 8 p.m. yesterday.
  كانوا يذاكرون في الساعة الثامنة مساء أمس.

2 Form التكوين

Subject + was / were + verb-ing

I / He / She / It	was
You / We / They	were

- She **was** running.
- They **were** playing.

3 Negative النفي

Subject + was / were + not + verb-ing

- She **wasn't** sleeping.
- We **weren't** watching TV.

4 Questions الأسئلة

Was / Were + subject + verb-ing?

- **Was** Ali studying?
- **Were** they playing?

5 Short Answers الإجابات القصيرة

- **Was** she studying?
  → Yes, she **was**. / No, she **wasn't**.
- **Were** they playing?
  → Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.

6 Notes ملاحظات

- was not = **wasn't**
- were not = **weren't**
- After **was / were**, use **verb + ing**.

بعد was / were نستخدم الفعل + ing.

Past continuous = was / were + verb-ing.

الماضي المستمر = was / were + فعل + فعل

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12. Past Simple vs Past Continuous
الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

1 Past Simple — الماضي البسيط

We use the past simple for an action that started and finished in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

- She **fell**.
  سقطت.

2 Past Continuous — الماضي المستمر

We use the past continuous for an action that was continuing in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي.

- She **was running**.
  كانت تجري.

3 Using when — استخدام when

Past Continuous + when + Past Simple

- She **was running** **when** she fell.
  كانت تجري عندما سقطت.
- We **were eating** dinner **when** the phone rang.
  كنا نتناول العشاء عندما رن الهاتف.

4 Using while — استخدام while

While + Past Continuous, Past Simple

- **While** she **was running**, she fell.
  بينما كانت تجري، سقطت.
- My brother arrived **while** I **was doing** my homework.
  وصل أخي بينما كنت أؤدي واجبي.

5 Using as — استخدام as

- **As** I **was walking** to school, it began to rain.
  بينما كنت أسير إلى المدرسة، بدأ المطر يهطل.

6 Golden Rule — القاعدة الذهبية

English	العربية
Continuing action → Past Continuous	الحدث المستمر ← Past Continuous
Short completed action → Past Simple	الحدث القصير المكتمل ← Past Simple

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13. Practice: Past Simple & Past Continuous

تدريبات الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

A. Choose the correct form (SB)

اختر الصيغة الصحيحة (SB)

1. While I (walked / was walking) to school, I (saw / was seeing) my friend.
2. We (ate / were eating) dinner when the phone (rang / was ringing).
3. My brother (arrived / was arriving) while I (did / was doing) my homework.
4. It (rained / was raining) when we (left / were leaving) the house.
5. The students (worked / were working) quietly when the teacher (came / was coming) in.

B. Complete with the correct form (SB)

أكمل بالفعل الصحيح (SB)

1. As I ..... (walk) to school, it ..... (begin) to rain.
2. She ..... (cook) dinner when the phone ..... (ring).
3. They ..... (play) football yesterday.
4. I ..... (break) my arm while I ..... (ride) my bike.
5. My dad ..... (drive) to work when he ..... (have) a flat tire.
6. Zein ..... (watch) a movie last night.

C. Exam Tip

نصيحة للامتحان

If one action was continuing and another short action happened during it, use the **past continuous** for the continuing action and the **past simple** for the short action.

إذا كان هناك حدث مستمر ووقع أثناءه حدث قصير، نستخدم
الماضي المستمر للحدث المستمر والماضي البسيط للحدث القصير.

SB = Student's Book

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14. Unit 3 Exam Practice
تدريبات امتحانية على الوحدة الثالثة

A Complete with the correct form (SB)
أكمل بالفعل الصحيح (SB)

1. While I ..... (walk) to school, I ..... (see) an accident.
2. I ..... (read) a book when my friend ..... (call) me.

B Choose the correct answer
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. While Ahmed ..... home, he saw an accident.
   a. walked b. was walking c. walks d. is walking
2. We ..... TV when the lights went out.
   a. watched b. were watching c. watch d. are watching
3. My mother was cooking when I ..... home.
   a. arrive b. was arriving c. arrived d. am arriving
4. While they ..... football, it started to rain.
   a. played b. were playing c. play d. are playing
5. It ..... when we left the house.
   a. rains b. was raining c. is raining d. rain

C Find and correct the mistake
اكتشف الخطأ وصححه

1. While I was walk home, I saw my teacher. .....
2. They was playing football when it started to rain. .....
3. She was cooking when the phone ring. .....
4. While Ali was studying, his friend arrive. .....

Quick Check
تذكر

If there is a continuing action in the past and a short action happens during it, use the **past continuous** for the continuing action and the **past simple** for the short action.

إذا كان هناك حدث مستمر في الماضي ووقع أثناءه حدث قصير،
نستخدم الماضي المستمر للحدث المستمر والماضي البسيط للحدث القصير.

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15. Review 1

مراجعة الوحدات من 1 إلى 3

1 Choose the correct answer — اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. While I ..... , I fell down.
   a. run b. am running c. was running d. ran

2. They ..... football when it started to rain.
   a. played b. were playing c. are playing d. play

3. She ..... her leg while she ..... .
   a. broke / skated b. was breaking / skated c. broke / was skating d. breaks / is skating

4. When the teacher arrived, we ..... loudly.
   a. talks b. were talking c. talk d. are talking

5. I ..... a strange noise while I ..... to sleep.
   a. hear / am trying b. heard / was trying c. was hearing / tried d. heard / tried

6. The students ..... when the fire alarm ..... .
   a. studied / was going off b. were studying / went off c. studied / went off d. study / goes off

2 Quick Grammar Review — مراجعة سريعة من 1 إلى 3

Present Continuous	am / is / are + verb-ing	المضارع المستمر
Present Simple Passive	am / is / are + P.P.	المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط
Modal Passive	should + be + P.P.	المبني للمجهول باستخدام الأفعال الناقصة
Past Simple	past form	الماضي البسيط
Past Continuous	was / were + verb-ing	الماضي المستمر

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16. Connectors
أدوات الربط

1 Because
للتعبير عن السبب

- We use because to show the reason.
- نستخدم because للتعبير عن السبب.

Example:

I didn't give up **because** I believed in myself.

لم أستسلم لأنني كنت أؤمن بنفسي.

2 So
للتعبير عن النتيجة

- We use so to show the result.
- نستخدم so للتعبير عن النتيجة.

Example:

I worked hard, **so** I improved my skills.

عملت بجد، لذلك تحسنت مهاراتي.

3 But
للتعبير عن التناقض

- We use but to join two contrasting ideas.
- نستخدم but لربط فكرتين بينهما تناقض.

Example:

I was tired, **but** I kept trying.

كنت متعبا، لكنني واصلت المحاولة.

4 Although
للتعبير عن التناقض

- We use although to show contrast.
- نستخدم although لإظهار التناقض.

Example:

Although I was tired, I kept trying.

على الرغم من أنني كنت متعبا، واصلت المحاولة.

5 Summary
ملخص

Connector	Meaning	Function
because	لأن	Cause
so	لذلك	Result
but	لكن	Contrast
although	رغم أن	Contrast

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17. Because & So
السبب والنتيجة

1 Because = Cause
للتعبير عن السبب because

Result + because + reason

Examples:

1. She stayed home because she was unwell.
بقيت في المنزل لأنها كانت مريضة.

2. I didn't give up because I believed in myself.
لم أستسلم لأنني كنت أؤمن بنفسي.

2 Ask Yourself
اسأل نفسك

Why did it happen?
لماذا حدث ذلك؟

The reason usually comes after because.
السبب يأتي غالبا بعد because.

3 So = Result
للتعبير عن النتيجة so

Reason + so + result

Examples:

1. I worked hard, so I improved my skills.
عملت بجد، لذلك تحسنت مهاراتي.

2. Omar didn't study, so he failed the test.
لم يذاكر عمر، لذلك رسب في الاختبار.

4 Compare
قارن

I didn't eat breakfast, so I was hungry.	VS	I was hungry because I didn't eat breakfast.
لم أتناول الإفطار، لذلك كنت جائعا.		كنت جائعا لأنني لم أتناول الإفطار.

5 Remember
تذكر

- because gives the reason — تذكر السبب because
- so gives the result — تذكر النتيجة so

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18. But & Although

التناقض

1 But

but = لكن

But joins two contrasting ideas.
تستخدم but لربط فكرتين بينهما تناقض.

- I was tired, but I kept trying.
  كنت متعبا، لكنني واصلت المحاولة.

- Malik wanted to go out, but it was raining.
  أراد مالك الخروج، لكن الجو كان ممطرا.

2 Although

although = على الرغم من أن

Although is followed by a clause.
تأتي although قبل جملة كاملة.

Although + clause, clause

- Although I was tired, I kept trying.
  على الرغم من أنني كنت متعبا، واصلت المحاولة.

Clause + although + clause

- I kept trying although I was tired.
  واصلت المحاولة رغم أنني كنت متعبا.

3 Important

مهم

We do not use although and but together in the same sentence pair.

- Although I was tired, I kept trying. ✓
- I was tired, but I kept trying. ✓
- Although I was tired, but I kept trying. ✗

4 Compare

قارن

but usually comes between two clauses
تأتي but غالبا بين الجملتين

although can come at the beginning or in the middle
يمكن أن تأتي although
في بداية الجملة أو في المنتصف

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19. Unit 4 Practice
تدريبات الوحدة الرابعة

A Fill in with the correct connector (SB)
أكمل بأداة الربط المناسبة (SB)

Use because, so, but, or although.

1. I failed my first test, ... I didn't give up.
2. ..... he was afraid of speaking, he still gave the presentation.
3. He showed great effort, ... the teacher was proud of him.
4. I was nervous ..... it was my first time on stage.
5. She got high marks ..... the exam was difficult.

B Choose the correct answer (SB)
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة (SB)

1. I felt tired ..... I went to bed early.
   a. because b. but c. although d. so
2. Rahma was smiling ..... she wasn't feeling well.
   a. although b. and c. so d. because
3. Omar didn't study, ... he failed the test.
   a. because b. so c. but d. although
4. Malik wanted to go out ..... it was raining.
   a. so b. and c. although d. because

C Join the sentences (SB)
صل الجمل باستخدام أدوات الربط (SB)

Use: but – although – because – so.

1. I was hungry. I made a sandwich.
   .....
2. Basem felt sick. He went to school.
   .....
3. Rodyna stayed home. She was unwell.
   .....
4. They were nervous. They behaved quietly.
   .....

D Assessment Corner (SB)
تدريبات إضافية (SB)

1. The painting was colorful, ...
   it didn't win the competition.
2. She loves drawing, ...
   she takes an art class every week.
3. He didn't finish the sculpture .....
   he ran out of time.
4. The painting is creative, ...
   some people don't like it.

SB = Student's Book

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Unit 5: Around the World

20. Comparative Adjectives
صفات المقارنة

1 What is the comparative?
ما صيغة المقارنة؟

We use the comparative when we compare two people, things, or places.

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة عندما نقارن بين شخصين أو شيئين أو مكانين.

2 Short adjectives
الصفات القصيرة

adjective + er + than

- small → smaller than
- big → bigger than
- nice → nicer than
- happy → happier than

My hometown is quieter than Cairo.
مدينتي أكثر هدوءا من القاهرة.

3 Long adjectives
الصفات الطويلة

more + adjective + than

- This museum is more interesting than the one we visited last week.
هذا المتحف أكثر إثارة للاهتمام من المتحف الذي زرناه الأسبوع الماضي.
- Travelling by train is more comfortable than flying.
السفر بالقطار أكثر راحة من الطيران.

4 Important word
كلمة مهمة

We usually use than after a comparative adjective when we mention the second person or thing.

نستخدم than بعد صيغة المقارنة عند ذكر الطرف الثاني في المقارنة.

5 Quick Practice
تدريب سريع

1. This museum is much ..... (interesting) than the one we visited last week.
2. My hometown is ..... (quiet) than Cairo.
3. I think travelling by train is ..... (comfortable) than flying.

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Unit 5: Around the World

Superlative Adjectives
صفات التفضيل

1 What Is the Superlative? / ما صيغة التفضيل؟

We use the **superlative** when we compare three or more people, things, or places.

نستخدم صيغة التفضيل عندما نقارن بين ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أماكن فأكثر.

2 Short Adjectives / الصفات القصيرة

the + adjective + est

- small → the smallest
- tall → the tallest
- cold → the coldest
- fast → the fastest

- Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.
- This is **the smallest** room in the hotel.
- January is **the coldest** month here.

3 Long Adjectives / الصفات الطويلة

the most + adjective

- interesting → **the most** interesting
- beautiful → **the most** beautiful
- comfortable → **the most** comfortable

- This is **the most interesting** museum in the city.
- It is **the most beautiful** place I have visited.

4 Important / مهم

We usually use **the** before the superlative.

نستخدم غالبا **the** قبل صفة التفضيل.

✓ He is **the tallest** student in the class.

✗ He is tallest student in the class.

Golden Rule

2 things → Comparative

3 or more → Superlative

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Unit 5: Around the World

Comparative & Superlative Spelling Rules

قواعد تكوين المقارنة والتفضيل

1 Most Short Adjectives / معظم الصفات القصيرة

Add -er for the comparative and -est for the superlative.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	the tallest
small	smaller	the smallest
fast	faster	the fastest

2 Adjectives Ending in e / الصفات المنتهية بـ e

Add only -r / -st.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
nice	nicer	the nicest
large	larger	the largest

3 Short CVC Adjectives / الصفات القصيرة ساكن-متحرك-ساكن

Double the last letter, then add -er / -est.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

4 Adjectives Ending in consonant + y / الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن + y

Change y to i, then add -er / -est.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	the happiest
easy	easier	the easiest

5 Long Adjectives / الصفات الطويلة

Comparative: more + adjective
Superlative: the most + adjective

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable

Remember

✗ more taller
✗ the most tallest

✓ taller
✓ the tallest

Use one form only. / نستخدم صيغة واحدة فقط

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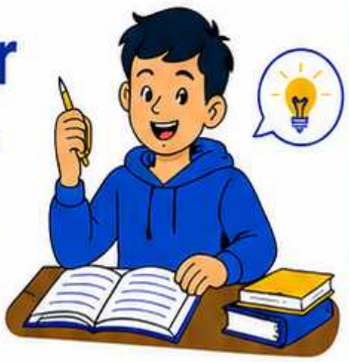
Prep 2 Grammar
مذكرة القواعد للصف الثاني الإعدادي



Unit 5: Around the World

Comparative vs Superlative
المقارنة والتفضيل

1 Comparative / المقارنة

We compare two people, things, or places.

adjective + er + than
more + adjective + than

Examples:

- Cairo is bigger than Tanta.
- This hotel is more comfortable than that one.

2 Superlative / التفضيل

We compare three or more people, things, or places.

the + adjective + est
the most + adjective

Examples:

- Cairo is the biggest city in Egypt.
- This is the most comfortable hotel in the area.

3 Compare / قارن

Ali is taller than Omar.
علي أطول من عمر.

Ali is the tallest student in the class.
علي أطول طالب في الفصل.

4 Key Words / كلمات مهمة

- than → comparative
- the → usually before superlative
- in / of → often used after superlatives

Examples:

- the tallest in the class
- the best of the three

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. Egypt is ..... than this country.
   a. large b. larger c. the largest
2. This is ..... building in the town.
   a. taller b. the tallest c. tall
3. Travelling by train is ..... than travelling by bus.
   a. comfortable b. more comfortable c. the most comfortable

Golden Rule

2 things → Comparative
3 or more → Superlative

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Unit 5: Around the World

Unit 5 Practice

تدريبات الوحدة الخامسة

A Choose the correct answer / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. My hometown is ..... than Cairo.
   a. quiet b. quieter c. the quietest d. more quiet
2. This museum is ..... than the one we visited yesterday.
   a. interesting b. more interesting
   c. most interesting d. the interesting
3. Mount Everest is ..... mountain in the world.
   a. higher b. high c. the highest d. highest than
4. This is ..... place in the city.
   a. beautiful b. more beautiful
   c. the most beautiful d. most beautiful than
5. A train is ..... than a bicycle.
   a. faster b. fastest c. the fastest
   d. more fast
6. Today is ..... day of the week.
   a. hotter b. the hotest c. hot d. more hot

B Complete with the correct form / أكمل بصيغة صحيحة

1. My city is ..... (big) than yours.
2. This is the ..... (small) room in the hotel.
3. A plane is ..... (fast) than a car.
4. This book is ..... (interesting) than that one.
5. It is the ..... (beautiful) place in the area.

C Correct the mistake / صحح الخطأ

1. This building is more taller than that one. .....
2. Ali is tallest student in his class. .....
3. This is the most small island. .....
4. My bag is heavier from yours. .....

Remember

Comparative → than
Superlative → the

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Unit 6: If I Were You

The First Conditional

الشرط الأول

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use the first conditional for a **real or possible future situation** and its result.

نستخدم الشرط الأول للتعبير عن موقف حقيقي أو محتمل في المستقبل ونتيجته.

2 Form / التكوين

If + Present Simple, will + infinitive

Example: If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

إذا ذاكرت بجد، فسوف تنجح في الامتحان.

3 More Examples / أمثلة أكثر

- If it rains, we will stay at home.
- If you practise English, you will improve.
- If they leave early, they will arrive on time.

4 Alternative Order / ترتيب آخر

You will pass the exam if you study hard.

5 Important / مهم

After if, we do not use will in the first conditional.

✓ If he studies, he will pass.

✗ If he will study, he will pass.

6 Negative / النفي

If you do not study, you will not pass.

If you don't study, you won't pass.

Remember

if + present simple → will + infinitive

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Unit 6: If I Were You

The Second Conditional

الشرط الثاني

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use the **second conditional** for imaginary, unlikely, or unreal situations.

نستخدم الشرط الثاني للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو غير محتملة أو غير حقيقية.

2 Form / التكوين

If + Past Simple, would + infinitive

If I had more time, I would travel around the world.

لو كان لدي وقت أكثر، لسافرت حول العالم.

3 More Examples / أمثلة أكثر

- If I had a lot of money, I would help poor people.
- If she lived near us, we would visit her.
- If he studied harder, he would get better marks.

4 Negative / النفي

If I did not have homework, I would go out.

If I didn't have homework, I would go out.

5 Question / السؤال

What would you do if you had a million pounds?

ماذا كنت ستفعل لو كان لديك مليون جنيه؟

6 Important / مهم

After would, use the infinitive without to.

✓ would travel
✓ would help

✗ would travelled
✗ would to help

Remember

if + past simple → would + infinitive

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Unit 6: If I Were You

First vs Second Conditional

الشرط الأول والشرط الثاني

1 First Conditional / الشرط الأول

Possible / Real
موقف محتمل حدوثه.

If + Present Simple, will + infinitive

If I study hard, I will pass.
إذا ذاكرت بجد، فسوف أنجح.

2 Second Conditional / الشرط الثاني

Imaginary / Unlikely
موقف خيالي أو غير محتمل.

If + Past Simple, would + infinitive

If I were rich, I would travel around the world.
لو كنت غنيا، لسافرت حول العالم.

3 If I Were... / استخدام were

In the second conditional, we often use were with I / he / she.

- If I were...
- If he were...
- If she were...

If I were you, I would study harder.
لو كنت مكانك، لذاكرت بجد أكثر.

4 Compare / قارن

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.
هناك احتمال أن تمطر.

If I lived on the moon, I would see Earth from space.
الموقف خيالي.

Golden Rule

Possible → First Conditional
Imaginary → Second Conditional

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Unit 6: If I Were You

Unit 6 Practice

تدريبات الوحدة السادسة

A Choose the correct answer / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. If you study hard, you ..... the exam.
   a. pass b. will pass c. would pass d. passed
2. If I ..... rich, I would travel around the world.
   a. am b. was c. were d. will be
3. If she comes early, we ..... together.
   a. eat b. ate c. will eat d. would eat
4. If I had more free time, I ..... a new language.
   a. will learn b. would learn c. learn d. learned
5. If they ..... now, they will arrive on time.
   a. leave b. left c. would leave d. will leave
6. If I were you, I ..... to the teacher.
   a. will talk b. talk c. would talk d. talked

B Complete / أكمل

1. If it ..... (rain) tomorrow, we will stay home.
2. If I ..... (have) a million pounds, I would travel.
3. She will be happy if she ..... (win) the competition.
4. If I were you, I ..... (ask) for help.
5. If they study well, they ..... (get) good marks.

C Correct the mistake / صحح الخطأ

1. If Ali will study, he will pass. .....
2. If I were rich, I will travel around the world. .....
3. If she would have more time, she would read more. .....
4. If I were you, I would studied harder. .....

Remember

- First Conditional → possible
- Second Conditional → imaginary

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Units 4–6

Review 2

مراجعة الوحدات 4–6

1 A Connectors / الروابط

1 I was tired, ... I finished my homework.
a. because b. but c. so d. although

2 I went to bed early ..... I was tired.
a. because b. but c. although d. so

3 ..... it was raining, they went out.
a. So b. Because c. Although d. And

2 B Comparative & Superlative / المقارنة والتفضيل

4 A plane is ..... than a car.
a. fast b. faster c. the fastest d. more fast

5 This is ..... building in our town.
a. tall b. taller c. the tallest d. more tall

6 This book is ..... than that one.
a. more interesting b. most interesting c. the most interesting d. interestinger

3 C Conditionals / أساليب الشرط

7 If she studies hard, she ..... the exam.
a. passes b. will pass c. would pass d. passed

8 If I ..... you, I would apologise.
a. am b. will be c. were d. have been

9 If I had more money, I ..... a new laptop.
a. buy b. will buy c. would buy d. bought

Quick Grammar Map

- because → reason
- so → result
- but / although → contrast
- comparative → two
- superlative → three or more
- first conditional → possible
- second conditional → imaginary

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Prep 2 Grammar
مذكرة القواعد للصف الثاني الإعدادي

Term 1 Review

Final Grammar Review
المراجعة النهائية لقواعد الترم الأول

1 Present Continuous
am / is / are + verb-ing
- **Example:**
She **is studying** now.

2 Present Simple Passive
am / is / are + P.P.
- **Example:**
Passwords **are changed** regularly.

3 Modal Passive
should + be + P.P.
- **Example:**
Personal information **should be protected**.

4 Past Simple
past form
- **Example:**
They **visited** Luxor yesterday.

5 Past Continuous
was / were + verb-ing
- **Example:**
They **were studying** at 8 p.m.

6 Connectors
because → reason | **so** → result
but / although → contrast

7 Comparative
-er / more + adjective + than
- **Example:**
A train is **faster than** a bicycle.

8 Superlative
the -est / the most + adjective
- **Example:**
It is **the most** beautiful place.

9 First Conditional
If + Present Simple, will + infinitive
- **Example:**
If you **study**, you **will pass**.

10 Second Conditional
If + Past Simple, would + infinitive
- **Example:**
If **I were** you, I **would study** harder.

Final Golden Rules
- after **am / is / are** in continuous → verb-ing
- in passive → past participle
- after **should / will / would** → infinitive
- after **if** in the first conditional → present simple
- after **if** in the second conditional → past simple
- comparative → **than**
- superlative → **the**

أهم القواعد: بعد أفعال المساعدة نستخدم الصيغة المناسبة كما سبق، والمقارنة مع **than** والتفضيل مع **the**.

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موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي

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